REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,310—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of those classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, 300 H. P. Commander H. B. SMITH, on SATURDAY, the 14th Sept. 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Allippey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDIA, 1,600 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. STEVENSON, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMRAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. STEVENSON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. RUSSELL, on MONDAY, the 16th September 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without Food.
Suez	309	220	90	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	560	340	140	Including Wine
Naples	560	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	560	340	140	
Marseilles	560	340	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.

For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— MONGOLIA	2833	630	A. Coleman	13th Sept.
(s) POONAH	3130	550	W. C. Angove	20th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	30th do. / Monday.
(s) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	14th do.
(s) DECCAN	3429	550	H. Wyatt	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th September 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

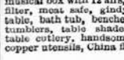
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	16th September.
GWALIOR	2739	450	J. C. Babot	1st October.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th September 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th September
SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th September 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 9 a.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Indian Press Company's godown, Colaba, on account of whom it may concern—

N W—A—F S & Co.—13 Bales of Cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th September 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Grain, Iron, Brass, and Copper ware, Sundries, &c., at the G. I. P. R. Station, Borce Bunder.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place on account of whom it may concern.

99 iron bars, one box crockery ware, 3 bundles brass and copper ware, 1 bundle containing 56 white turbans, writing and cash box, picture frames, mathematical instruments, &c.

115 bags of different kinds of grain.

Bombay, 9th September 1878. BENNETT & Co.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS.

A splendid and rare opportunity of securing choice and really hand made Oil Paintings and Oleographs in Fancy Gilt Frames by the best Artists of the day.

To be sold without reserve.

On TUESDAY, 17th instant, at 1 p.m. at their Auction Room in Forbes Street, No. 12, to close account of the consigned, Messrs S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co. have received instruction from the Consignee's Agent at Bombay.

The following Subjects are

Babelsberg, Does He Love Me, Windsor Castle, Balmoral Castle, Sea View, Venus Sleeping, Dutchess of Netherland in a Fix, Madonna, Please a Penny, Neapolitan Girl, Don't Bother Me, Christmas Eve, Swallows Return, Monsant a lomo, Return of the Swallows, Sympathy, Cat and Family, Zug, Ferry Boat, Painful Tail, Holy Family, Dutchess of Devonshire, Rufstein, Zeller Valley, Highland of Scotland, The Interrupted Duet, Well on the Lake, Question of Love, On the Danube Oberia, Muslem, Spring, Kochel Lake, Lavenia Fisherman's Daughter, Roman of Spots, The Flower Girl, Difficult Problem, Italian Shipperd Boy, Empty Bucket, Isle of Wight, Midway, Thames, plain lithographic pictures, black ground pictures in maple frames, double and single photographic frames, about 500 very superior various chromes in gilt and maple frames, assorted paper pictures, engravings, prints, colored, lithograph, plain black ground head, and various chromos.

Property is now on view. Catalogues will be published.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th September 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF Materials of the Painted Wooden House, adjoining the European General Hospital, in Fort George, near Borce Bunder.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Messrs. MEHRJEE &Co. will sell for removal the house, &c., lately occupied by Mr. A. Vaz, by Public Auction, at the above place on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., all the materials consisting of quantity of tiles, wooden walls, planking, plank ceiling, posts, joists, battens, iron barred and plain windows, doors, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Rich Musical Box, Shigram or Dumnee, &c., &c., at Patell Road, Charney, Tanna.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant at 12-30 noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, by order of the Executors of the late Rev. D. M. GOMES, at his late residence the whole of his drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, &c., &c., the same comprising of :—conversation sofas, chairs and easy chairs by Doochamps, blackwood round, folding, wash-hand and dressing table, set of 6 blackwood dining table, carved side-board, chairs (with and without-arm), rattan reclining couches, glass door book press, chests of drawers with and without book case, table and hanging lamps, drawing room carpet, valuable pictures, Excelsior, rich musical box with 12 airs, teapoys, screen, hat stand, water filter, meat safe, gindy stand with copper gindy, dispenso table, bath tub, benches, rich glassware with decanters and tumblers, table shades, best plated ware, silver spoons, table cutlery, handsome dinner, dessert, and tea services, copper utensils, China flowerpots, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

One Shigram or Dumnee.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, September 9th 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 Bales grey shirtings.
10 cases colored prints.

An invoice of electroplateдware and fancy goods consisting of plated tea and coffee services, biscuit boxes, butter coolers, hand mirrors, satinnette, toilet boxes, hair brushes, infant brushes, powder brushes, puff boxes, babies toilet boxes, fitted Paris puff boxes, hand embroidered (Navy and Cardical), sets of cuffs and collars, silk embroidered exhibition scarfs, &c.

On account of the concerned.

A. R.—V. B.—6408·17-10 cases soaps damaged by sea water.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Caim Surrufally—

2 Barrels hams.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture Plated Glass and Porcelainwares, &c., at Naigaum Road, Dadur.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Naigam Road, Dadur, near the G. I. P. Railway Station, the handsome household furniture, the property of C. G. ROBINSON, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant at 2 p.m.

Landed Ex Canara, Madina and Malda from Cyprus.

A quantity of Commissariat Stores comprising flour, parched gram, ponn, rice, tobacco, dates, &c., and dead stock, comprising kabooses, scales, copper cooking pots, &c., &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT WALKESHWAR.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following immovesable property by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Nanoodas Raghoonathdas and on account and at the risk of Baragee Premdas Toolsidas, the mortgagor, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,643 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, temples, chawls, and sheds standing thereon, situate at Walkeshwar, and assessed under No. 8 by the Municipality of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the north partly by the properties of Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Vundravundas Ichalail, Dewjee Gungadhur, and Parbatibai and partly by a passage, on the east by a public road or passage, and the property of Jairam Sewjee, on the south by a public road or passage leading to the sea, and on the west by the property of the late Jugonath Sunkersett, Esq., and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the possession and occupation of Toolsibai, widow, and others, and are now in the possession and occupation of the said Baragi Premdas Toolsidas and his tenants.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. BALKRISHNA and BHUGWANDAS, in Regge's solicitor.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th September 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED (UNDER LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is herby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be FINALLY CLOSED from the 12th day of September 1878.

J. GUSTADJEE,
N. R. RANINA,
Liquidators.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, September 7th 1878.

NOTICE.—TICKET No. 19,328 of the CARWAR LOTTERY, standing in the name of Sido Shantoo, having won the 18s Prize of Rs. 1,500, remains still unpaid. The holder of the ticket is, therefore, requested to appear and receive the amount, either personally or by an agent duly authorized to appear for him, and receive the payment within three months from this date. The authority should be authenticated by an European Magistrate of the place.

A. C. NORONHA,
Honorary Secretary of the Carwar Lottery in behalf of the Charitable Institution.

Carwar, 12th August 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st instant, on account of the PARSEE PATETI HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,
G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bombay, 7th September 1878.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the PATETI HOLIDAYS on FRIDAY, the 20th and SATURDAY the 21st instant, instead of on the days previously advertised :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
F. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporatio
ALEX. LEITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, September 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to admit a CLASS of STUDENTS in the MADRAS SCHOOL of AGRICULTURE immediately. All further particulars will be supplied on application to him.

C. BENSON, M. R. A. C.
Acting Superintendent Government Farms.

Government Farms Office, Sadapet, 4th September 1878.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 9th September 1878.

THE PUNDIT GUTTULALAJEE GHANSHAMJEE TESTIMONIAL FUND.

HINDOO GENTLEMEN intending to Subscribe to the above fund are requested to SEND their subscriptions at the residence of Messrs. VURJIVANDAS and NURROTUMDAS MADHAVDAS in the Fort, No. 2, Hornby Row, East.

VUNDRAVANDAS PURSHOTUMDAS,
TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEEVANDAS,
CHUTTURBHOOJ MORARJEE,
GOKULDAS JUGMOHUNDAS,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 8th September 1878.

WANTED, a SITUATION as a PIECE GOODS SALESMAN, or as an Assistant in an European Mercantile Firm by a young and respectable Parsee. He commands a thorough experience in the Trade, can arrange Indents, and has a complete knowledge in Prints and Fancy Goods. He has served several European Mercantile firms for upwards of 20 years, and for the last five years he was engaged as a salesman in one of the oldest and most respectable firms in Bombay. He holds unexceptional testimonials of character and proficiency, and is in a position to give most satisfactory references. Apply to "R," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
BY
JAMES McCABE,
ROYAL EXCHANGE LONDON.

DESCRIPTION OF CASE.
Gold Hunter Engine-turned and Double Spring.
DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT.

Detached lever escapement with ruby pallets set in frame, seconde, spring cap jewelled, gold balance, and maintaining power.

DESCRIPTION OF DIAL—ENAMELLED.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

ALWAYS ON HAND AT
B. S. MADON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Mrs. A. Allen's Hair Restorer	Rs. 3 0
Do. Zylobalsamum	2 0
Hagun's Magnolia Balm for the complexion	1 12
Rowland's Kalydor	2 8
Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair	1-2 and 1 8
Dr. Easton's Syrup	As. 12, Re. 1-4 and 2 12
Wilkinson's Tincture of Iodine	2 12
Floriline for the Teeth and Gums	1 6
Arsimpat Tooth Powder	0 12
Terebene Tooth Powder	0 12
Fluid Extract of Taraxacum	1 4
Enos's Fruit Salt	1 12
Common's Arecanut Tooth Paste	1 4
Tamar Indien for the relief of bowel complaints, &c., &c.	1 12

12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels will be OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum. The following BUNGALOWS are TO LET for next season :—

PARBUT HOUSE, an excellent view, well-furnished and fitted for two families. Rent Rs. 350.

WADIA LODGE, a large bungalow, good view and furnished. Rent Rs. 350.

WALKER'S COTTAGE, beautiful view and furnished. Rent Rs. 300.

KEEP SAKE, nice view. Rent Rs. 250.

BUND SIDE. Rent Rs. 200.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S. S. NEPAUL,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.

The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the season.

Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at

MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 1 CHEROOTS,
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

CIGARETTES,
Mild, Medium and Full Flavored
Manufactured Daily.
Deliciously Fresh.

NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A PARTNER WANTED by an European for a Mofussil Business of Trade in sundry Stores, Haberdashery, &c., &c. Apply to P. A. J., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, Quarters in Albion Place, Byculla healthy and cool. On Basement, Rs. 25 ; First Floor, Rs. 30 ; Top Floor, Rs. 35. Apply to the SECRETARY on the premises.

MR. A. McCABE begs to inform his patients that he has moved (temporarily) to MEADOW STREET, and will return to APOLLO HOUSE on the 1st November.

MARINE LINES.—TO BE LET, a small BUNGALOW, suitable for a BACHELOR. Apply by letter to A.B., *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE —A BARGAIN—Two out-rigged FOURS with fittings complete, ingood condition. Apply Honorary Secretary "Boats," Bombay 49 Gymkhana.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

APPROACHING CLOSE OF THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIGS' CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS,
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1856.
THE OPENING OF THE OCTOBER SEASON
MATHERAN.
TO BE LET FOR THE OCTOBER SEASON.

No.	NAMES OF HOUSES.	Rents for the Season.
1	Kinlock House	800
3	The Byke	400
6	Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I.'s House	800
7	Byramjee Jejeebhoy's House	300
10	The Hermitage	800
12	Clifton Lodge	400
13	Walker's Bungalow	400
14	Scott's Bungalow	400
16	Gowan House	300
22	The Shelly	400
25	Rose Cottage	300
25a	Terrace Cottage	300
25b	Cama Cottage	400
28	The Bee Hive	500
29	Ewart Lodge	400
34	Woodland	300
36	Coxson's Bungalow	250
38	Maria Cottage	400
39	Parbut House	400
40	Robertson's Bungalow	860
43	Revenue Commissioner Rogers' Bungalow	400
44	Maldonga House	400
46	Spring Wood	500
47	Hill House	300
49	Craigh Burn	300
54	The Wilderness	400
55	Caprera House	400
61	Bella Vista	400
62	Rozario Cottage	200
69	Upna Cottage	200
69a	Tumara Cottage	300
73	Florence Lodge	300
74	Mary Lodge	350
75	Arnold's Lodge	500
83	Fernwood	300
84	Barr's Cottage	200
85	Red House	400
87	Wadia Lodge	150
92	The Dell	300
101	Fleetwood	

For Plans, Lists of Furniture and other information apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT,
28, MEADOW STREET.

TO BE LET, The "COLABA CASTLE," an Upper-storied BUNGALOW, in Middle Colaba now in the occupation of D. S. KEMP, ESQ., from 1st January 1879. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
Watch and Clockmakers
IN ORDINARY
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE VICEROY OF INDIA
AND
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and repairs of every description done on the PREMISES *by* PRACTICAL ENGLISH *workmen got out expressly from London.*

Bombay, 7th September 1878.

Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE New Regulation cork HELMET covered with white doe as authorized by the War Office complete with gilt spike and gilt chain. Cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Aggregate Guarantee Capital £3,000,000.

JAVA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital Flor. 3,000,000.

POLICIES ISSUED upon Dwellings, Shops, Warehouses, Mills, Presses, Shipping, and other insurable property here and in the Mofussil at most favourable terms. Claims settled promptly in Bombay by

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION, GIRGAUM.

THE attention of the PUBLIC is respectfully drawn to the various descriptions of work undertaken by this Institution, and orders are solicited, an assurance being given that the work will be turned out well, and at moderate charges.

New Carriages Built.
Old Carriages Repaired, Painted, Varnished and Lined.
Carriage Wheels, Boxes, &c., made to order.
Children's Perambulators built.
Brass Castings and Fittings.
Turning in Brass and Wood.
Job Work of any description.

The work is superintended by an EXPERIENCED MECHANIC.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 6 per Share, for the half year ending June 30th has been DECLARED and MADE PAYABLE on and after the 10th instant.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS, payable Broach or Bombay, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 4th September 1878.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of RS. (25) TWENTY-FIVE per Share, out of the Profits realized by the Company during the half-year ending 30th June 1878, will be PAYABLE to the SHAREHOLDERS at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 9th September next, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for their Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to 9th September next (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Bombay, August 29, 1878. Secretary.

NOTICE.

DR. EDWARD SAMUEL TRIBE, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of, or having any CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of Edward Samuel Tribe, formerly of No. 10, Woburn Place, Russell Square, and of No. 30, Craven Road, Paddington, both in the county of Middlesex, but late of No. 4, Passagedela Madeleine, Paris, in France, Surgeon General in Her Majesty's Army, deceased, who died at No. 4, Passagedela Madeleine in Paris aforesa

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7TH 1878.

THE Home telegrams of yesterday report no material changes in any of the markets, and here business continues in the same lifeless state.

The Bombay Mails of 16th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London yesterday.

Consols in London were still quoted at 94⅛ and French Rentes at 113.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady with sales amounting to 8,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats. Prices were unchanged.

Telegrams from New York of yesterday's date quote Mid. Uplands ready at 12⅛ cents., and December shipment at 11 cents., which are the same as on the previous day, as Reuter's quotation of 11 3/16 cents. for Futures was incorrect.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 6th instant compares as follows with the figures for the two preceding years at the same date :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds.	1,110,000	1,640,000	1,797,180
Ditto Surats...	343,000	598,000	617,030
For the U. K. only the figures are—			
Stock in Liverpool...s...	519,000	807,000	748,940
Do. London.....	12,000	32,000	38,590
American afloat.....	10,000	20,000	28,000
E. Indian ,, ...	131,000	97,000	248,000
Total.....	672,000	956,000	1,063,530
	1878.	1877.	1876.
Price of Mid. Orleans...	6 11-16d.	6 3-16d.	6 3-16d.
,, Fair Dhollera ...	5 3-16d.	5	4¼d.
Difference...	1¼d.	1 3-16d.	1 11-16d.

The American crop figures to date compare as follows with those of the two previous years :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Week's Receipts	29,000	6,000	20,000
,, Exports to U. K....	3,000	4,000	9,000
,, ,, to Continent..	Nil	2,000	1,000
Total Receipts since 1 Sept.	25,000	5,000	22,500
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	3,000	4,000	9,000
,, ,, to Continent ,,	Nil	2,000	1,000
,, Stock at the Ports...	60,000	110,000	114,000

From the above figures it will be seen that although the Receipts at the U. S. ports are increasing very rapidly, the statistical position of the staple is strong for the present. The small Stock in Liverpool and the small quantity of American Cotton afloat are both elements of strength, and may yet lead to an advance in price during the present month ; after which prices *must* rapidly decline below their present level.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester yesterday were dull, and quotations for 7 lbs. and 8¼ lbs. Shirtings have given way 1⅛d. per piece, and 3 lbs. Madapollams are ⅛d. per piece cheaper.

The shipments of Goods and Yarns to Bombay during the past month are as follows :—

Total Plain Cottons via Suez Canal.....	24,200,000	yards.	
,, Colored ,, ,, ...	1,950,000	,,	
,, Printed ,, ,, ...	2,000,000	,,	
,, Twist ,, ,, ...	750,000	,,	

In the General Produce Markets in London Coffee was unchanged. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil was 5s. per ton dearer, and Cochin 5s. per ton cheaper, their respective quotations being £48 and £66 10s. Linseed was firm, Rapeseed dull, and Wheat quiet.

In Enfaced Rupee Paper Fours-and-a-half and Fives-and-a-half have declined ¼ : the quotations are now Fours Rs. 79 ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 83 ; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 83¾.

EXCHANGE on India for 60 days' sight Bills is given at 1s. 7 11-16d., showing a decline on the last quotation of 1-16th per Rupee. Bar Silver is still quoted at 52d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE here shows no alteration on yesterday's rates. The amount of business transacted has been very small as usual on Saturday at this time of the year. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 23-32d.	per Re.	
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,	
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8¼d.	,,	
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,	
FRANCS, 1 ,, ,, ...	2-11¼.	,,	

On Calcutta rates for demand Bills are rather higher, but at 60 days' sight three is no change. We quote 100 1-16 to 100⅛ and 99 9-16.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—We make no change in our quotations which are Rs. 96¾ for Fours, Rs. 96¾ for Fours-a-half, Rs. 102¼ for New Fours-and-a-half and Rs. 102¾ for Fives-and-a-half.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet to-day, and quotations for all Scrip show little alteration from those of yesterday.

COTTON.—Although the Home markets are somewhat steadier there is very little business doing here, and prices are quite unchanged. Small transactions are daily reported, but they are confined almost exclusively to purchases for local consumption, as exporters are quite out of the market at present.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—We have no change to report.

PIECE GOODS.—There is a moderate demand, but business is checked by higher rates demanded by Importers to which dealers will not yet agree.

FREIGHTS show no signs of improvement. A temporary demand in the Calcutta market has subsided, and matters there are, if anything, worse than here. Our quotations via Canal to Liverpool are still for measurement goods 17s. 6d., Wheat 12s. 6d., to London 20s. to 30s., Venice 20s., Trieste 22s. 6d., Marseilles 22s. 6d. per ton. For sailing vessels there is still no enquiry.

Coals are unchanged.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(*Messrs. Nicholls and Co.'s Financial Circular for August.*)

BUSINESS throughout the month has shown but little improvement, and there appears no prospect of any change for the better this side of the Doorga Poojah vacation. The Bank's rate is still 5 per cent., and Outside discharges are fully 1½ per cent. below the official minimum. The temporary demand arising out of the New 4½ per cent. Loan having been readily met, means for the employment of capital are more restricted than ever. In Sterling Exchange, the tendency has been downward, rates being now per cent. below last month's quotations. There has been little doing in the Export trade, and still less in Imports. Government Stocks have fallen in price, as hereafter explained, but there has been a large business in shares, at enhanced prices. With improved agricultural prospects, and in some instances a drop in the prices of food-grains, there is reason to believe that towards the close of the year a more encouraging state of things may be looked for, for an improvement in trade, with the concomitant distribution of now dormant capital and an upward turn in Sterling rates.

In the first week of August, the sale of Council Bills showed a decline from that of the previous week, having been taken at 1-8 3/32. Bar Silver stood at 52¾d. per oz., the Demand rate here for Bills on London was 1-8⅜. There has been but a limited demand for remittance, and comparatively few mercantile Bills offering. Later in the month the Council Bills realised only 1-8 and 1-7⅞ : the rates of Exchange deadened as the month advanced, and the tendency continued dull until its close.

The principal feature of the month calling for notice is the published Notification in respect of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 10 crores which falls due on the 31st May 1879. Taking advantage no doubt of the steady rise in the 4½ per cents. last issued, and of the abundance of capital now open for investment, the Government has thus early made known its intentions to holders of the 5½ per cent. Paper, who have recently been speculating on the probable advantages to be derived from the possession of this class of stock, as the advance in its price attests. The majority of private holders of 5½ per cent. paper will not take the trouble to enquire into the advantages to accrue from the exchange of their securities to the New Loan in either form, and will probably leave the matter to the discretion of their agents or bankers, believing that there will be no material difference in actual result in either form of transfer ; but if the matter be thought over, there can be little difficulty in determining to which the preference should be given. At first sight it would appear that for the convenience of holders of 5½ per cents, the Government offers in exchange for their notes either a *Rupee* Loan, or a *Sterling* Loan, and as nearly one-half of that class of securities is held *enfaced* in England, it will not be surprising that the supposed *Sterling* Loan will be chosen by many of such holders. But the Loan is not in any sense a Sterling Loan.

The principal and interests under Form 2 will be paid in Indian currency, at the rate of exchange fixed by Government when they successively fall due.

Under Form 1, the transfer is simple and easily understood. The investor, in exchange for a 5½ per cent., papers receives for each Rs. 100 a Government Security for a like amount of paper (the market value may be stated as Rs. 102-8), and that security will carry interest at 4½ per cent. per annum ; he has, besides, the privilege of drawing interest at once, in anticipation, up to the 30th April, thus gaining an additional interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum from 15th March to 30 April.

Under Form 2, the matter is complicated, and calls for careful calculation. Under it Government consents to renew the Loan for 15 years, on the condition that for each Rs. 100 of the 5½ per cent. Loan submitted for transfer, it shall pay in 1893 the equivalent in Indian currency of £8-15-0, at the rate of exchange then to be determined, and in the further agrees to pay the equivalent of 7 shillings per cent. per annum in respect of interest at the adjusting rate of exchange, as each half-yearly instalment falls due. It follows, therefore, that Government takes the Rs. 100 at the exchange of 1-9d. at the nominal equivalent of £8-15-0, reserves to itself the right of retaining the principal for 15 years, and returning it to investor in 1893, not in sterling money, but at its then equivalent in rupees. Exchange may then be 1s. 10d., if so, the investor will receive a draft on India for Rs. 95-14. Or it may be 1s. 8d., and he will then receive one for Rs. 105. So much for his *principal* ; if he elects to tranfer under Form 2, he will, for each Rs. 100 principal, get the equivalent of 7 shillings yearly as *interest*, at the Government adjusting rate of exchange. It that happens to be 1s. 10d., he will get about Rs. 3-13-1, or if it be 1s. 8d., Rs. 4-3-2. But the matter does not end here. The interest draft handed to the English investor or agent must be sent to his bankers and exchanged for sterling money, probably at a rate four per cent. below the rate of exchange fixed by Government, thus reducing his Rs. 3-13-1 to Rs. 3-10-8, or his Rs. 4-3-2 to Rs. 4-0-9, deriving, in short, interest at 4 per cent. per annum against 4½ per cent. per annum given under Form 1. It will thus be seen that no advantage accrues to the holder of stock in London from the fact of the Government rate of exchange being fixed at a penny per rupee higher than the existing, and published rate of the day, and that unless the latter falls to about 1-6½ the investor under Form 2 is at a disadvantage as compared with the investor under Form 1.

Assuming that the Notification will be thus interpreted, the probabilities are, that a good percentage of the 10 crores will be taken up in the 4½ per cent. portion of the Transfer Loan ; but as many holders of 5½ per cents. will probably not apply ; for transfer, under either form, or be too late in tendering their application for transfer, a good slice of the Loan will remain to be tendered for by the public. With the experience of the late 2½ Crore Loan so prominently before the investor, it must be a matter of comparatively easy calculation to determine at what rate tenders are likely to be accepted on the 21st October. Long before that date, however, the amount to be tendered for will be made known, the *Poojahs* will be over, money may be less abundant, and the prices of 4½ per cents. may be lower than they now are. All these circumstances will combine to guide the tenderer, and no calculation or estimate, to be of any utility, could be ventured upon at present.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd September compared with that for 27th August :—

LIABILITIES.	27th Aug. Rs. A. P.	3rd Sept. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	20,28,181 0 0	20,28,165 0 0
Treasury Balance	2,81,43,092 11 2	2,53,16,715 12 4
Other Deposits	2,38,35,214 6 4	2,64,67,122 11 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	8,05,275 11 3	7,14,294 1 11
Sundries	6,69,611 13 0	6,75,178 3 2
Rs.	7,54,81,375 9 9	7,52,13,575 13 0
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ...	1,21,08,813 10 0	1,19,5,566 7 2
Loans on Govt. Securities.	44,18,926 1 7	43 38 426 1 7
Credits on ditto ...	47,38,194 4 11	43,12,745 15 1
Bills Discounted.....	1,50,62,757 14 2	1,63,80,371 2 7
Balances with other Banks	6,90,251 9 5	7,96,597 10 8
Bullion		
Dead Stock	9,55,511 3 8	9,54,579 5 5
Stamps	9,296 7 9	9,236 10 9
Sundries.....	2,5:,034 1 11	2,38,122 6 1
Cash at Head Office	4,12,57,385 5 5	1,59,98,630 14 0
Do. at Branches	3,42,23,990 4 4	2,02,71,799 3 7
	7,54,81,375 9 9	7,52,13,575 13 0

SHIPPING, INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE *s.s.* SCIO, 928 tons, Captain J. Seaborne, sailed yesterday for Port Said via Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s *s.s.* AFRICA, 1,317 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

THE SHIP AUSTRIAN, 1,518 tons, Captain John Gillis, arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Liverpool 28th May, with a cargo of 2,202 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s *s.s.* VINGOULA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Mr. Stewart for Aden ; also eight deck passengers for Kurrachee.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	Austrian	Gillis	Liverpool, May 28.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
7	Lady Melville.....	Hanson	Moulmein.
	Africa (s).....	Henderson ...	Coast and Calcutta.
	Vingoula (s).....	Dougherty ..	Kurrachee.
	Scio (s).....	Seaborne	P. Said via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
3	Gannet(s).....	Couche	Colombo, Aug 27.
	Queen Anne (s).....	Reid	London, Aug 2.
	Commilla (s)	Sayers	Rangoon, Aug 29.
4	Lallah Rookh	Jones.....	Moulmein, Aug 15.
	River Indus	Rice	Liverpool, Mar 20.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 3.—Steamers Penguin and Cyrene. Barque Turgot, Schooner Nipote.

Sept. 4.—Steamers Duke of Lancaster, Algitha, Naworth Castle, Osyris, Discoverer and Reliance. Ships Slieve Roe, Simla and Jorawur.

PASSENGERS.

Per Commilla.—Mrs Atkinson, Miss Pelligrini.
Per Lallah Rookh.—Mrs Jones and 3 children, Mr Litchfield.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Queen Anne.—On Thursday 29th, Undaunted off Dondra Head 30th August, Lady Belhaven in lat 7-55, long 82-50, 3.th August, Oxford.

By Lallah Rookh.—23rd August, Erminta in lat 13-50 N long 95-25 E, standing N E 31st August, Howden in lat 17-07, long 89-45 E, from Bombay to Chittagong, 14th days out, all well.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
5	City of Canton	.....	Coast.
	Queen of the North.	.....	London.
	Niiucko	.....	False Point.
6	Meinam (s).....	.....	Galle and Pondy.
	Himalaya (s).....	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
5	Manora (s)	.....	London.
6	Meinam (s)	.....	Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s.s Himalaya :—Major Thomas, Mr Oakes, Mr H Thomson, Mr and Mrs Leggatt and 5 children, and Mrs Russell.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s.s Manora, for London :—Messrs Rowland, G Peck, Fairweather, Weeks, Anderson, Mr and Mrs Hutton and child, Miss Hutton, Mrs H King, Mr Green Smith, Mr Monnie-Smith, Mrs H Robertson, Col G N Johnston, Lieut and Mrs Young, Dr and Mrs Beech and 3 children, Lieut Hawkes, and Mr Fuwell, and Mr and Mrs Hodgkinson.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Byculla s—20 cases and 40 bundles steel, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Sons and Co ; 500 boxes tinned plates, Munjee Nursey.

Vixen, s—112 boxes bar soap, Gulamally Jewanjee and Co ; 115 casks fire clay, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co ; 2 cases ball thread and 11 cases plate glass, Sawyer and Co ; 35 cases iron safes, John S Elmore and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Branksome Hall s—30 boxes tinned plates, Escoffally Heptoola. Cold-stream—12 boxes oildrom, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Lord Falkton s—19 bales crown paper, Moradally Gulamhoosein ; 4 casks lead pipes, Bhicoo Sazba and Co ; 25 casks cement, Moradally Gulamhoosein.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—46 bales print ng paper, Mondolfo and Co.
Apis s—200 tubs steel, Gladstone Wyllie and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—10 cases brandy and 3 cases whiskey, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM GENOA

Austrilia s—15 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee ; 125 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee Connigiur.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—35 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Arabia s—12 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Faune—100 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Consett s—450 cwts rapeseed, Chowjee Nuthoo ; 100 bales cotton waste, Laljee Mooljee ; 32 bales cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 60 bales ditto, Tackersee Jewraj.
Cella s—25 casks cocoanut oil, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 250 bags rice, Dawoodbhoy Hassum.
Italia s—600 cwts old iron, Khanmahomed Nensee ; 874 bags rice, Wand A Graham and Co ; 35 cwts coir mats, Meetha Munjee.

FOR LONDON.

Hutton s—12 bales hides, Allarukhia Sazon ; 50 casks cocoanut oil, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 24 cwts ganja, Remoolbhoy Mahamed ; 500 bags rice, Adhoojee Nuthoo.

FOR PORT SAID.

Scio s—450 cwts linseed and 2,250 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Apiss—150 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Apis s—2 bundles shawls, Ahmed Abdool Currim ; 5 pots konifa oil, and 1 pot sandal wood oil, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Apis s—12 cwts coffee and 4 cwts galligoli, Essac Saloon.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—40 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,

BOMBAY, 6th September, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·633
Temperature of the Air	78·9
Wet Bulb thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	·946
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 8).	8·0
Maximum (temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)...	77·4
General Direction of Wind.....SSE, S6, SSW, S, SSE, SE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	390
Fall of Rain	0·41
Total fall during the month	0·69
,, ,, year	88·92

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 9.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

215-78—Shapoorjee and T—C A Turner vs Khooshall Nanjee and others—Ardasir and H.
193-78—Jefferson and P—Hajee Zenel Abedeen and another vs Lewis Jones—Remington, E and C.
667-77—Khunderao M—Karim Mahomed Jamal and another vs Rajooma and another—Crawford and B.
271-78—Bhaishunker N—Khimjee Jeewa and others vs Cassibai—Hearn, C and L.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

55-78—Jefferson and P—Hassumbhoy Visram vs Dharamsey Poonjabhoy—Khunderao M.
116-78—Chalk and W—Cooverjee Premjee and others vs The Bombay, B P Railway Company—Heorn C and L.
650-74—Jefferson and P—Jugmohundass Vundrawundass vs Choonilall Vurjivundass and another—Fletcher and S.
437-77—Jefferson and P—Dhurumsey Hunsraj and others vs Rambakhus Byte.
269-74—Macfarlane and G—Canjee Ludha and others vs Jadowjee Nakha—Chalk and W.
37-78—Mr Judge—Motiram Krishnadjee vs Raghoonathdas Jumnadass and others—Shamrao P—Mr Turner and in person.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

NEW LONG CAUSES.

258-78—Shamrao P—Madhowrao Denanath vs Luxumebai and others—Mr Bicknell.
349-78—Mr Turner R H—Esmail Cassum vs R A Cassum—In person. (Summary suit.)
356-78—Kimington H and C—Odhowjee Nuthoo vs Moorarjee Currumsey and others—Mr Turner.
358-78—Tyabjee and P—Odhowdass Assubroy and others vs Moorarjee Purdha.
362-78—Jefferson and P—Ally Saheb bin &c vs Sorabjee Nowrojee—In person.

For Investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person Ramerishna Kessowjee and others vs Krishabai and another—In person.

OLD LONG CAUSES.

280-78—Ardaseer and H—Nowrojee Pestonjee Gazder vs Henry Thorpe and another—Morshwar L—Part heard.
344-78—Bhaishunker N—Nemchund Melapchund and another vs Janbebee and another.
360-78—Craigie R and Co—Oriental Bank Corporation vs Luxumebai—Prescot and W.
361-77—In person—Dewoobai vs Janabai and others—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Wighton, Capt, R A, on leave, from Deolalee.

SEPTEMBER 7.

Plomer, Col, 17th Bombay N I, on leave, from Surat.
Tetley, Lieut, Supdt Lucknow Gymnasium, on Med Cert, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Plomer, Col, 17th Bombay N I, on leave, to Poona.
Dunne, Lieut and Adjt, Vol Rifles, on duty, to Poona.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....11th, 5h., 40·7 m., p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 9	.....	5 48	6 7	10 23 m 10 39 a	3 53 m 4 36 a
Tues. 10	English Mail expected.	5 48	6 6	10 52 m 11 1 a	4 31 m 5 4 a
Wed. 11	.....	5 48	6 5	11 20 m 11 34 a	5 5 m 5 31 a
Th. 12	.....	5 48	6 4	11 43 m	5 56 m 5 56 a
Fri. 13	.....	5 49	6 3	0 8 m 0 7 a	6 4 m 6 26 a
Sat. 14	Holyrood Day.	5 49	6 2	0 35 m 0 32 a	6 36 m 6 46 a
Sun. 15	13th Sunday after Trinity	5 49	6 1	1 0 m 0 57 a	7 7 m 7 13 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—September 6th, at Sirur, the wife of I W Anderson, Poona Horse, (late 83rd Regt), of a daughter.
HUGHES—September 6th, at Poona, the wife of Walter C. Hughes, C. E., Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

SPRING—September 6th, at Marine Lines, Bombay, of typhoid fever, Ellen Harriet, the wife of Captain Frederick Spring, Royal Artillery.
THOMPSON—August 26th, at Larkhana, Upper Sind, Henry John, son of H. M. Thompson, M. Inst. C. E., aged 19 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—August 26th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Assistant Apothecary J. E. Campbell, of a daughter.
ROSS—August 24th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. J. S. Ross, of a daughter, prematurely.
WEATHERDON—September 3rd, at Calcutta, the wife of Edwin Weatherdon, E. I. Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

CURRIE—September 3rd, at Agra, Charles Currie, Esq., Commissioner, Agra.
CRUICKSHANK—September 5th, at Vepery, Joanna Amelia, the wife of D.M. Cruickshank, Principal of Patcheappah's.
GARRATT—September 5th, at Madras, Elizabeth, the wife of W. Garratt, of Bangalore, agen 53 years.
FEW—August 17th, at the same place, of cholera, Mary, the wife of G. J. Few, Esq., aged 29 years.
LEE—August 31st, at Shahjehanpore, of fever, Annie Hewson, the daughter of Sub-Conductor Thomas Lee, aged 12 years.
FEW—August 14th, at Barrackpore, Mary Florence, only surviving child of G. J. Few, Esq., aged 13 months.
PATTEN—August 9th, at Lucknow, Maria Fenn, the only daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Patten.
ROSS—August 24th, at Lahore, Kathleen Mary, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. J. S. Ross.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1878.

THE *Edinburgh Review* for July contains a vigorously written and sympathetic notice of the Marquis Wellesley's Indian Administration, the result of which, briefly stated, was to break the power of every strong native state in India, and to make the English lords paramount of the whole country instead of mere governors of detached provinces. Lord Wellesley was undoubtedly the first Governor General to strike the keynote of a truly imperial policy ; and the plans of conquest and annexation which his daring and comprehensive genius designed were carried out with a completeness that Napoleon himself might have envied. In the space of seven years he acquired Oude and the Carnatic ; changed the condition of the Nizam from that of an independent sovereign with an army disciplined by French officers to a state of complete dependence on English protection ; effaced the Mussulman dynasty and kingdom of Mysore, which had menaced the very existence of English rule in Southern India ; shattered the armies of Scindia and Holkar and made British authority paramount at Delhi and Poona, which two capitals, with the custody of the Emperor and the Peishwa, were held by the Mahrattas up to the commencement of the war made famous by the campaigns of Assaye and Laswaree ; and established an Empire of British India extending from the southernmost point of the peninsula northwards to the Sutlej. This magnificent achievement was rendered possible, in the first place, by the extraordinary valour of the British troops engaged in these wars. It gives one some idea of the fierceness with which the soldiers fought when one remembers that at the battle of Assaye Her Majesty's 74th Regiment, one of the two battalions of British infantry with General Wellesley, lost eleven officers killed on the field, and 400 men, or about two-thirds of its strength, killed or wounded ; while in Upper India the 76th, with Lord Lake, was even more severely handled. The victories won by their valour were, however, overwhelming, the captured pieces of artillery alone, in the Mahratta war, numbering nearly 700. Lord Wellesley also owed a good deal, no doubt, to the skill of his generals, and especially of his brother, afterwards the famous Duke of Wellington. It is the custom of many writers to disparage the Duke's Indian career, and to hint that any other officer who had had a brother as Governor General, would have done as well. But, if the maxim be a sound one that he is the greatest general who commits the fewest mistakes, one has only to compare the Duke's campaign of 1803 in the Deccan with Lord Lake's campaigns of 1803-4 in Upper and Central India to discover on which side the superiority in warlike genius lay. The victor of Assaye did not make a single mistake, and conducted his campaign from beginning to end with consummate prudence, which, however, did not prevent him from attempting the most daring enterprises when the object aimed at seemed to justify the risk. Lord Lake's campaigns, on the other hand, were disfigured by the blunders which led to the disastrous retreat of Monson before Holkar's army and to the cruel and useless slaughter attending the unsuccessful assaults on Bhurtpore, and which thus increased the cost and prolonged the duration of the war, till the Court of Directors, alarmed for its dividends, forced Lord Wellesley to resign when the completion of his work was already assured, and sent out a successor to him who timidly refused to gather the fruits placed within reach of his hand.

The consolidation of English power in India was thus, as the *Edinburgh Review* points out, deferred for half a century. The Central India states, finding themselves unexpectedly saved from extinction, took courage to make preparations for a fresh struggle with the foreigner, and it was not till twelve years later, under the rule of the Marquis of Hastings, that they were taught, at the cost of another war, to acquiesce in the loss of their independence. But it was reserved for Lord Dalhousie to give full effect to Lord Wellesley's policy by bringing the whole country under the direct control of the British Government. The writer of the article in the *Edinburgh Review* points out how peculiarly unfortunate it was for Lord Wellesley that his old friend and companion, Pitt, should have lived to see him only once after his return to England. Undoubtedly, had Pitt lived, Lord Wellesley would have been at once admitted to the Cabinet, and his counsels would probably have changed the policy of England, not only as regards India, but with reference to the whole conduct of the great war with Napoleon. For he had the very faculty which made the fame of Chatham, but in which Pitt was singularly deficient ; he knew—to use a phrase applied with much less justice to Carnot—how to organize victory ; and, had he been at the head of the Foreign Office or the War Department, the resources of England would never had been wasted in a number of petty expeditions, nor would the British army in Spain and Portugal have been starved during the early years of the Peninsular war till the patience and skill of Wellington created a strong public feeling in England that he should not be left unsupported. But the death of Pitt spoiled the hope of such a combination, and, afterwards, Lord Wellesley's sympathy with Canning estranged him from the Tory Ministry which brought the war to a successful issue, and even, we fancy, to some extent from his own brother, the Duke of Wellington. At any rate, it has always struck us as strange that, although after 1815 the Duke was the foremost man in England, and for several years even held the office of Prime Minister, he never apparently took any trouble to remove a grievance which Lord Wellesley felt very keenly, that his services in India remained unrecognised and "unrewarded by the Crown." A feeling of personal gratitude, no less than of kinship, should have prompted the Duke to obtain for his brother the English Marquisate he longed for, because, however great his own genius, it is quite possible that Arthur Wellesley might have languished many years in obscurity if Lord Wellesley had not pushed him to the front when he was a young man and given him opportunities of gaining distinction. But Lord Wellesley died without having received the mark of the favour of the Crown which he coveted, though he had the satisfaction of having full though tardy justice done him by the Directors and proprietors of the East India Company, who, in 1840, atoned for the unfairness of their predecessors by voting him a grant of £20,000, causing a statue of him to be set up in the India House, and ordering that "a large number of copies of his despatches should be "circulated in India for the instruction of their servants."

The hearty appreciation shown by the *Edinburgh Review* of the services of Lord Wellesley, and its admiration of a policy of conquest and annexation in India, will not appear strange to readers who call to mind the articles on Indian subjects written in the Whig *Review* a good many years ago by the Duke of Argyll. It is, indeed, worthy of note that at all events since Lord Palmerston became Foreign Secretary in a Liberal Ministry, the extension and consolidation of the British Empire in India has been the work of Whig, not of Tory Governors-General. It was Lord Auckland who undertook the invasion of Afghanistan ; and had Lord Palmerston been in power in 1842, we may be assured that a more spirited policy would have been adopted than that of simply evacuating the country of which the conquest is now again meditated. Lord Dalhousie, again, was a Whig, and all his annexations were approved of by Whig Ministries ; while we owe it to the feebleness of Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Salisbury, and of the Tory Governments to which they belonged, that Mysore has been given back to a native government, and that the favourable opportunity of annexing Baroda was lost three years ago. We do not attempt to disguise the fact that there are now two conflicting currents of foreign policy on the Liberal side, for it is notorious that the philosophical Radicals, among whom, however, we should still hesitate to include Mr. Gladstone, repudiate Lord Palmerston's views, and would even be inclined to disintegrate the British Empire in India. On the other hand, while their opponents are thus divided, we find it equally difficult to determine what Indian policy the Tories purpose to carry out. The conduct of Lord Lytton's Government has been marked hitherto by astonishing vacillations. One day the Viceroy proclaims his fervent belief in the devoted and enthusiastic loyalty of the natives of India to the British Crown, the next he passes a law muzzling the Vernacular papers in order to restrain them from encouraging the Russians to invade India ; one day he snubs Sir Salar Jung, the next he gratifies Holkar with a grant of a few hundred square miles of British territory ; one day he extols the magnanimity, the disinterestedness, and so forth, of the Indian services, the next he makes them odious to the country by passing a law to exempt their pay from taxation ; one day he takes the wise precaution of sending troops to occupy Quetta, the next he quarrels with Shere Ali and declares it to be a matter of perfect indifference to him whether the Amir of Cabul is friendly or hostile to the English. Now, at last, it would seem that a virile resolution has been taken by the Government of India, and we believe that forces are quietly collecting on the frontier to support the representations Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission is instructed to make, and to take more active measures if these representations have no effect. If this policy be faithfully carried out, Lord Lytton will win the respect of all Englishmen in India ; but we own that we have no confidence in the consistency or determination of the men who now direct Lord Lytton's proceedings. This Afghan enterprise falls within the domain of the Foreign Office, and Lord Salisbury is therefore mainly responsible for it. But the experience of the last two years has shown us that Lord Salisbury is the most unstable of politicians, and that there is no principle and no friend he will not sacrifice to keep himself in power. He used to be admired as an honest statesman ; but now he seems desirous to emulate the fame of the "false, "fleeting, perjured Clarence" of dramatic history. What good thing can we hope for at his hands ?

THE NEW GOVENOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE Canadian newspapers are with each other in congratulating their readers upon the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne as Governor General of Canada. They rejoice that Canada has been singled out by the Home Government as the first Colony to be judged worthy of a ruler connected by the closest ties with Royalty. They exhort the Canadian public to be grateful to the Queen for this last testimony which she has given of her affection. They hope that the Vicegrial Court presided over by a Princess may rival in dignity and splendour the Courts of the hereditary monarchies of Europe. Even the inroad of tourists expected to follow the Marquis of Lorne's arrival is looked forward to with satisfaction, as likely to demonstrate the riches of the country and attract fresh supplies of emigrants across the waters of the Atlantic. Nor do they forget the recommendations that their new Governor General owes to himself and his family, although his own personal merits are to a certain extent cast into the shade by the exalted position which a real Princess holds in Colonial estimation. Colonies are proverbially fond of aristocratic birth, and outside the Royal family no man in England can lay claim to a more distinguished ancestry than the Marquis of Lorne. The Dukes of Argyll have been prominent actors in British history for the last four centuries, and have possessed more political influence than any other Scotch or English family. Although the Marquis has as yet had no opportunity of showing in any important position his statesman-like qualities, the Canadians are perfectly aware that he has at any rate inherited his father's literary abilities, and that the number of years during which he has been in Parliament is a guarantee that he is not wholly wanting in political experience. To quote the words of a Canadian paper (the *Witness*)—"The Marquis and his Royal wife will be welcomed by Canadians with an earnest of that loyalty, which is only waiting to show itself. No occasion for such an expression could be more auspicious than the compliment paid the Canadian people of having a Princess sent out to live among them, and that almost at their own invitation ; for among the first spoken of by the Canadian press as a possible and welcome successor of the Earl of Dufferin was the Marquis. They know him to be a young man of the greatest promise, descended from a long line of statesmen who have taken a first place in the councils of the nation."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

According to information which has been received from Tiflis, the Russian Minister at Teheran is promoting the formation of a line of railway between Tiflis and Teheran, and an extension to Herat is in contemplation. General Abramoff is urging the Ameer of Afghanistan to support the railway scheme.

The *Daily News* publishes a report which is generally current, that the British Ministry intend annexing Afghanistan. The same paper expresses fears that Russia, by her preponderating influence in Afganistan, might undermine the loyalty of the Native Princes of India.

ASSASSINATION OF MEHEMED PASHA AND HIS SUITE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 7.

Mehemed Pasha, who was appointed by the Porte to remove the difficulty respecting the rectification of frontier between Turkey and Montenegro, has with his suite been assassinated by Albanian rioters at Jakova.

OCCUPATION OF BATOUM.

The Russians have occupied Batoum without meeting with any opposition from the inhabitants.

THE PORTE AND THE AMEER.

It is the intention of the Porte to shortly send an Embassy to the Ameer at Cabul.

THE INSURRECTION IN BOSNIA

News has been received of a battle which took place near Maglaj on the 5th instant, when the Austrians attacked the insurgents and routed them after severe fighting. The Austrians are now disarming the villages in the vicinity of Maglaj.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Bombay Mails of the 16th ulto. via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 9th ulto. arrived at Southampton to-day per P. and O. Company's Steamer Australia.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, SEPT 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., sailed from here to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	38,000 Bales.
Amount forwarded.....	2,000 do.
Total Week's sales of Surats	5,000 do.
Do. do. imports of Cotton ..	20,000 do.
Do. do. Surats.....	7,000 do.(?)
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	519,000 do.
Do. do. Surats.....	75,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	12,000 do.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steadier. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
T'lus. Shirtings	6
8½ lbs. do.	7
40s. Mule Twist	10
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight....	1-7 11/16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	79
4½ per cent. do.	83
5 per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for Account ..	94¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	113
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£87,300,000
Do. Notes in circulation	£91,900,000

About £125,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH MISSION FROM SIMLA.

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN and Staff left Simla for Peshawur yesterday morning (Sunday) at 7 o'clock.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, SEPT. 8, 8-25 A.M.

Mail Steamer Pekin from China arrived.

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 8.

CANNANORE, 5-50 p.m.—Weather rainy; thermometer max. 80; min. 72; W. B. 77; barometer 29-75. Fall of rain 1 inch 73 cents.

CANWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast with breaks of sunshine; wind S.W. 7; thermometer 79·2; barometer 29·870. Fall of rain 1 inch 11 cents.

MANGALORE 7th, 4 p.m.—Weather raining; wind S., SE., S.W. Fall of rain 1 inch 88 cents.

VINGOLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.W. stormy; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 2 inches 34 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered...	88 51	97 8	84 80
Sept. 6 Friday	0 41	.....	.....
" 7 Saturday	0 32	0 5	0 5
" 8 Sunday	.....	1 2	1 23
Total.....	89 25	98 15	86 8
Fall up to 7th Sept. 1877.....	88 51	.....	.....
" " 8th "	.....	48 16	57 4

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

The *Pioneer* says that Nawab Obed-oollah, a Mussulman nobleman, and uncle of the Nawab of Tonk, has joined the personal staff of Sir Neville Chamberlain, and will accompany the Mission to Cabul. Dr. Bellew has left Simla for Peshawur. The following is the correct name and style of the native Envoy who has gone to herald Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission—Nawab Gholam Hussun Khan, Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., native commandant 15th Bengal Cavalry. The Viceroy's messenger, also, has the 3rd class Order of Merit. According to the latest advices from Cabul, a portion of the Russian Embassy has proceeded thence to General Kauffman's head-quarters on the Oxus.

SUBJECT to the necessary sanction of the Home Government, Sir Henry Daly's term of office as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, which should have expired upon his receipt of colonel's allowances on the 1st instant, is to be prolonged for some few months.

WE are requested to state that the Bombay Gymkhana annual champion athletic sports have been postponed till the cold weather, and will be held in January or February next.

WE learn by telegraph that an enthusiastic meeting was held on Friday at the Town Hall, Calcutta, called by the Indian Association, when Mr. Gladstone and other members who condemned the Press Act were thanked, and a standing committee was appointed.

WE learn that it is in contemplation to depute Mr. A. O. Hume, C. B., on a special mission to Siam upon important business connected with the English Foreign Office. It is rumoured that the mission is for the purpose of endeavouring to make better arrangements for the future administration of the large timber tracts in the region of the Salween river, where outrages on the persons and property of British subjects continue to be committed.

Two more cases of cholera have proved fatal at Nowgong, which makes a total of five in the detachment, H. M's 39th Regiment, stationed there.

THE Indus Valley State Railway will be opened for public traffic from Multan to Kotri on the 16th instant. It is proposed to run the Indus Valley State Railway passenger trains with mails in correspondence with the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway trains between Lahore and Multan, allowing an hour for the transfer of the mails from one train to the other. On the opening, the U. S. Railway mail train has been timed to run the 507 miles from Multan to Kotri in 36 hours. If 12 hours be added to this time for the journey from Lahore to Multan, and eight hours more for that from Kotri to Karrachee with two hours for transfer of mails, the journey of 820 miles from Lahore to Karrachee will be performed in 58 hours, or rather less than 2½ days. It is expected that during the next hot weather this time will be reduced to 48 hours.

WE understand that the Secretary of State has approved the instructions issued by the Government of India to the Famine Commission, but desires that the particular attention of the Commission may be drawn to the question, under what special circumstances aid should be refused to persons seeking labour-relief, whose position in life and outward appearance might justify the supposition that they were able wholely or partially to maintain themselves.

COLONEL Napier Campbell, B. A., (late Madras) has been appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines in Bengal, vice Colonel Arbuthnot. In the event of Colonel Napier Campbell being confirmed in his new appoint, Colonel S. H. E. Chamier, who is now officiating, will have a good chance of succeeding him as Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines in Madras.

HER Majesty's confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Arthur Wilson, Barrister-at-Law, as a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, in the room of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Markby, has been officially communicated to the Government of India. Mr. Wilson is expected in Calcutta before the opening of the Courts in November next.

THE prisoner Gopinath, who attempted to murder Mr. Tyrrell, the Judge of Bareilly, has been sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Shajehanpore to transportation for life. Concerning this man, a correspondent of the *Statesman* writes :—"Lord Lytton must have been somewhat startled to learn that when he was taking part in the ceremonies at Delhi, there was a ruffian all the time prowling about his camp and endeavouring to take his life. At least, such is the confession of Nann Singh, who committed a murderous assault on Mr. Tyrrell, the Magistrate of Bareilly. In reply to questions by the court he said he was an *avatar*, and had appeared in the body of Mahadeo 22 months ago. He appears to have been anxious to claim supernatural origin. But after some cross-questioning he acknowledged having a *dunya ka bap* named Gopinath. His statements, therefore, as will be seen, are not quite reliable, though there is sufficient in his story to show what careful measures should be adopted to screen our Viceroys from the knives of such fanatical cut-throats. A somewhat similar case occurred lately only a few miles from Simla to an officer on his way to Kulu. He was riding along quietly suspecting no danger, when his horse suddenly shied, and an axe, narrowly missing his head, cut into the pommel of the saddle. Reining up, he managed to secure the man with some assistance, and made him over to the nearest police station. It appeared the scoundrel was a native of Ladakh, and had been employed on a tea garden at Kotgarh. For some offence he got a thrashing from the manager and was discharged, and vowed in a fit of rage that he would not take another meal until he had his revenge. He tried to make out that he had mistaken this officer for his former employer, but no two men could possibly differ more in appearance, and the ruffian richly deserved his sentence of 7 years' transportation."

A DOLEFUL story of falling among dacoits comes from Bangalore. A lady with two little children was proceeding by cart from Arconum to Bangalore on the 29th of last month. On the previous evening the luggage was started in charge of the servants, with orders to have breakfast ready at the next stage. The lady, on the following morning, found the luggage carts five miles away on the road, the carts broken, the cases cut to pieces, everything taken out, and the provisions, liquor, and jewels abstracted. The cash-box with Rs. 212 carried bodily away, boots, clothes hats, &c., all gone. The dacoits appear to have used knives and hatchets, they beat the servants in charge, and cut off the left ear of one of the handy-men. The lady has been ill ever since, and has sustained a severe blow in the loss of all her valuables and wearing apparel.

To judge from the latest district reports from Bengal, there is every prospect of an abundant winter harvest, and prices should soon begin to fall. In those districts, such as Behar, where rain was wanted, there has now been an abundant supply, and parts of Puri seem to be the only places in which more rain is wanted. In the districts where the early sowings were destroyed by floods, subsequent heavy rain has enabled later sowings to be made, which are now flourishing. With seasonable weather during this month and October, prosperity ought once more to return to the ryots of Bengal.

A CORRESPONDENT writes, "Colonel Chesney stated in his evidence before the Select Committee the other day, that promotion was not abnormally slow in the Department of Public Works. He can scarcely have gone even superficially into the subject, or formed himself of Sir Andrew Clarke's views, to give such a statement the weight of his authority. Let Colonel Chesney post a notice on the gates of his college informing his pupils that if, for instance, they select the Irrigation Department, Bengal, and enter it next year, they cannot hope to become Ex-Engineers until 1895 at earliest, assuming the present rate of casualties and retirements continues. All the other branches are equally choked. £480 a year, presuming exchange falls no lower, is not much of an income to attain to after 15 years of hard labour and solitude in a tropical climate. People must be indeed hard pushed at home to contemplate with satisfaction such a career for their sons. They cannot really be aware of the state of things; but is it right for Colonel Chesney to assist in keeping them in darkness ?"

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Srinugger to the Lahore paper, thinks that people in the Punjab generally do not understand how severe the famine has been in Cashmere, and still is. It is roughly estimated that in the western parts of the valley from 25 to 50 per cent. of the population have died. Whole villages are deserted, and districts practically depopulated. If this account be not grossly exaggerated, it is high time that the British Government interfered to rescue the unhappy survivors. No import of grain into Cashmere is now passing, nor has been for months. A relief train of mules laden with corn, with Sappers and Pioneers to repair and render passable the roads, should be organised at once, and food should be thrown into the country by all the passes, which should be opened without delay.

The Englishman—Should any emigrants from this country start for Fiji, according to the late permission of the Government, it is to be hoped that they will not be either Wesleyans or Roman Catholics, for if so they may not find matters so peaceful as anticipated. The latest news from the islands reports that in the island of Rotumah a very determined war is raging between the Wesleyans and Roman Catholic native converts, and that great numbers on both sides have been killed. They have good firearms, but it is thought not much powder. They are forming forts and barricades out of cocoanut trees. Just before the vessel sailed a correspondent saw twelve men lying in a house horribly wounded. They had been shot in a fight the day previous, and there were no means of alleviating their sufferings, no medical men being on the island. There are only seven whites on the island, who are threatened with death if they interfere. The Wesleyans will probably get the best of it, as they far outnumber the Catholics.

THE *Madras Mail*—Miss Carmichael, one of the two survivors in the disastrous wreck of the Loch Ard, off the Australian coast, was a passenger from Melbourne for England by the last mail steamer. She has hardly yet recovered the shock of that terrible disaster, though she can give a graphic account of her escape. Great confusion prevailed on board the ship after she struck, and Dr. Carmichael himself had to hunt about for life-belts. The passengers tried to persuade the Captain to put on one, but he would not, declaring that he would die like a sailor, and that if his ship was to sink he would sink with her. Miss Carmichael, after the ship sunk, found herself clinging with two other passengers, men, to a hen-coop which was drifting towards the rocks. Fearing the results of a collision, the two men let go the hen-coop, struck out to sea, and were lost. Miss Carmichael, who had a life-belt on, managed to get a secure footing on the rock, near the small cove into which the young midshipman, Thomas Pearce, had been driven. Here she caught sight of Pearce who had just got safely to shore. She called to him, and the gallant young fellow immediately went to her assitance, and got her safely to land. The colonists have rewarded Pearce with a gold medal and a substantial pecuniary testimonial; while the Government of Victoria allowed Miss Carmichael £200 to enable her to return to her friends at home. Pearce is eighteen years of age, and has already been wrecked three times. His father, too, lost his life by ship-wreck a few years ago. A sea life, however, has still no terrors for the young middy, who has already joined another vessel. A large sum has been realised in the colonies by the sale of photographs of the two survivors of the Loch Ard.

INDIA is to have the honor of supplying the American War Department with some Helio-stats, an order having been received at Madras to that effect for those invented by Captain Elphinstone Begbie, of the Madras Sappers.

MR SAUNDERS, the Agent of the Railway, who is exerting himself in a very laudable manner to introduce a number of reforms which have long been needed on the line, has authorised Station Masters to prevent persons using the Company's waiting-rooms as dak bungalows. We hope the Station Masters will be allowed some discretionary power in the matter, for at some stations passengers have to choose between the waiting-rooms and nothing, and the Railway officials might be placed in an embarrassing position if they are prohibited from allowing passengers to sleep on the premises. The Station Masters should be empowered to refuse shelter to objectionable characters, and should be forbidden to allow anyone, on any pretext, to stay more than one night in a waiting-room. Police and other officers sometimes assume the right to establish themselves for an unconscionable period in the rooms to the great inconvenience of passengers, and they look brickbats when any of the latter insist upon the right of admission, and do their best sometimes to make themselves disagreeable.—*Madras Mail.*

THE WAY IN TO AFGHANISTAN.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

ADVERTING to our recent remarks on the importance of securing a footing in the Kooram Valley with the view of ulterior proceedings in Afghanistan, a correspondent who has himself travelled in that country enables us to place further information concerning it before our readers.

From Kohat to the frontier at Thul Bilund Kheyl on the banks of the Koorum river through the valleys of the Lower and Upper Meerunzye, the road is well known and needs no description here. At Thul, the Koorum is crossed by an easy ford, and from this point there are two roads—both of which are practicable for Field Artillery. The shortest and most direct road is also the roughest; it leads from Thul to Tara Khoza 11 miles; next to Huzar Peer Ziarut 15 miles; 3rd, the Durinzai pass (not difficult) 11 miles; 4th, Ahmedzye, on the right bank of the Koorum, a small mud fort built by the late Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan when Governor of Koorum and Khoji, this place is held by a small Afghan garrison; 5th, Peywar Kothul, a pass practicable for Cavalry and might be easily rendered so for Field Artillery by a few Sappers—25 miles. An intermediate stage could easily be made, as the Koorum valley is throughout open and fertile.

From the crest of the Peywar Kothul to Cabul is only seventy-five miles. The Cabul side of the pass is steeper and more difficult but still practicable. The tribes here are, however, hostile to the Cabulites more especially so. The pass is never closed even in the depth of winter, though snow to the depth of four feet or so covers it. Traffic serves to keep the path open, and Afghan troops constantly cross it at all seasons. The Turis and Bangash tribes who inhabit Koorum are so fearfully oppressed by their Afghan Governor that they would gladly take any favourable opportunity to rebel. They are, however, naturally less warlike than their neighbours, the Waziris and Ghilzyes, who overawe them. Snow generally begins to fall in the Koorum valley in December, and lies for two or three months. The road from the Kothul to Cabul is fair, and water is everywhere abundant. Supplies, of course, would not be procurable by an invading force from that point, but a slightly equipped force could accomplish the whole distance in three or four marches.

The second and easier route from Thul to Ahmedzye is along the bed of the Koorum river via Ibrahimzye, but is dangerous when the river is swollen, as the stream has to be forded at frequent crossings and its banks are liable to be flooded. The Turis and Bangashes would probably furnish an auxiliary contingent if called upon to do so to the number of three to four thousand men; but all the other tribes would be in arms against a British force and would have to be coerced into good behaviour. No Hindostani camp-followers should be allowed to proceed with an expedition entering Cabul from the Koorum Valley. The cold is severe in November, even before snow commences to fall; water freezes at night from the beginning of November.

For strategic purposes the mud fort mentioned above would mark the point for the principal cantonment, and on the advance to Cabul being made, this place and the crest of the Peywar Kothul could be roughly fortified to maintain the line of communication with Thul and Kohat. The entry of a force into Afghanistan by this road is comparatively free from difficulty, and could not be checked by any opposing troops even with the assistance of the tribes hostile to us.

Carriage should be limited to elephants and mules, camels being unsuitable, wet and cold being fatal to them; and moreover their being sent out to graze often breeds disputes with the country people otherwise friendly.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HINGOLI, SEPT. 4.

It is my painful duty to announce the death of another Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Hyderabad Contingent, at this station. Lieut. T. Gannon died the day before yesterday. The Ordnance Department of the Hyderabad Contingent has been very unfortunate. Since the creation of the new appointment of Lieut-enant some six years ago, three good men have passed away and enjoyed their honorary commission only about two years each. The late Mr. Gannon was a very popular man. The deceased was buried with military honors. Mr. Conductor Scanlan is the next senior warrant officer, and may probably succeed the late Mr. Gannon. The appointment is usually given to men of good and meritorious services.

The rumour is still prevalent that the Ordnance Depots, H. C., will cease to exist ere long. The stores, &c., are to be sent half-yearly on indent from the Secunderabad Arsenal; by this arrangement it would increase the work in the Regimental Quarter Masters' stores.

It remains to be seen whether the appointment of Lieut Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, H. C., will be abolished or not as was done in the cases of the Engineer, Quarter Master Artillery and Sergeant Major of Infantry—only one of each now remaining in the whole Contingent. The abolishing of the European non-commissioned element from the H. C. force is a blunder and it entails heavy work on the Adjutants.

Colonel Dowker, Commanding the 3rd Cavalry, H. C., intends proceeding on furlough in a couple of months. The officiating commandantship will be given to Major Fitzgerald, the permanent Wing Commander of the 3rd Cavalry, H. C., but at present officiating commandant 4th Cavalry at this station, vice Colonel Johnson on sick leave. Captain Pollock, 4th Cavalry, will shortly return on furlough to resume command of No. 2 Battery, H. C., when Captain Smith, R. A., who is now officiating will vacate.

A budget, like the British, is being prepared in Hyderabad for this year, preparatory to the shears being applied to every Department in the State. The divisional engineers, H. C. D. are to be the first to go and the district engineers are to do the work as of yore.

WITH WHOM WE MAY NOT EAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I beg the favour of a small space for the insertion of the following letter ?

Mr. Lewis, in his now famous letter published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 31st ultimo, says, "Now men are too civilized for persecution, too wise for superstition." To my mind, civilization is too often intimately connected with persecution. Is not an historical fact that thousands of Poles were murdered by civilizing Russians simply because they would not join the Russian church ? and is not Russia now civilizing Bulgaria in the same way ? Were the French at the time of the massacre of Saint Bartholomew an uncivilized people, or were the Communards uncivilized ? and yet they persecuted to the death all who did not agree with them in their religious or political views respectively. Were the Englishmen who only lately murdered the Protestant lecturer Murphy, and the Government which upheld them, uncivilized ? When Dr. Mylne advocated, in his celebrated sermon in the Bombay Government Cathedral, the extermination of the Musulmans and called the Prime Minister of England a mountebank, was not that the very essence of the spirit of persecution ? Then, what has wisdom got to do with superstition ? I look on Mr. Lewis and his Bishop as superstitious men, but I have no reason to think the former is not also a persecutor; that he wrote the letter under remark. Many of the wisest men even of the present day are the most superstitious.

Now, as regards superstition, I would beg to bring to your notice that Mr. Lewis' name appears in the published list (which we enclose) of members of the "English Church Union," a body of men who have identified themselves openly with the "Society of the Holy Cross" and "the Priest in Absolution," and who advocate auricular confession. This Society has been denominated by Mr. Lewis's supreme chief—the Archbishop of Canterbury—"a conspiracy against the doctrine, discipline, and practice of our reformed Church;" and how any man, whether parson or layman, who is a member of a society which "sympathizes" with the "Society of the Holy Cross" and approves of their manual "the Priest in Absolution"—which the Lord Chancellor of England pronounced as "the most obscene and disgusting book"—can talk about "insults to your wife or your daughter," can only be accounted for by his own peculiar tenets.

But to come to the point, "with whom we may *not* eat." Mr. Lewis and his Bishop openly preach the dogma of the real presence, and exemplify their belief by their ritual. They say that, at the word of a priest, a piece of dough after priestly consecration becomes the natural flesh of our Blessed Saviour! But the Prayer Book (which, I suppose, Mr. Lewis accepts in its entirety) says, that this is "*idolatry* to be abhorred of all faithful Christians." Therefore I regard Mr. Lewis and his Bishop as *idolaters*, and touching them St. Paul says, "with such an one, no not to eat."

Superstition is the great producer of infidelity, hence the terrible prevalence of infidelity in the Bombay Presidency under Bishop Mylne. Let him and his chaplains preach the pure Gospel of Christ, and neither infidelity nor superstition will be able to lift their heads.

AN ORANGEMAN.

IT appeared from the evidence, tendered in a recent case disposed of by the Court of Session at Coimbatore, that a bigotty having occurred in a certain village in the district, the prisoners—a taliari, two police constables, and two ryots—apprehended some parties and conducted them to the house of one Raman, whom also they suspected of having had a share in the dacoity. On Raman denying all knowledge of the offence, he was hoisted up, beaten on the back and chest, and crushed by twenty-two rice-pounders. This inhuman treatment put the suspected Raman to such pain that he promised a willingness to do or to state anything, whereupon he was made to enter his house and produce from it certain articles previously concealed there by the prisoners. On the following day, Raman, while still in the custody of the police, was found scarcely able to walk, and growing worse and worse died shortly afterwards. The prisoners, in their defence, attributed the death of the deceased to cholera, but the medical evidence showed beyond all question that Raman had died from the effect of the brutal treatment he had received. The Sessions Judge convicted the 1st and 4th prisoners and sentenced them to be each rigorously imprisoned for seven years. An appeal having been preferred to the High Court from the above sentence, the Judges, after hearing the arguments, called for the whole of the proceedings from the lower court.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT A TICKET.—Nothing in the administration of public justice in this country is so deplorable as the frequent punishment of ignorant and uneducated natives for unintentional violations of the letter of the law. One of the most important qualifications of a judge, or magistrate, is discretion, and the possession of this enable him to exercise the discretionary powers with which English law assumes him to be invested. From statements occasionally made by occupants of the Indian bench, one would suppose that indolence they were ignorant. To no class of cases which come before Indian magistrates are these remarks more applicable than those in which natives are accused of breaches of railway bye-laws. It seems perfectly impossible for a native of the lower class to understand the meaning of the words "to travel without a ticket" or "travelling beyond the station for which a ticket has been taken is an offence punishable by law; and when accused of it, he considers the plea of ignorance sufficient to ensure his acquittal. Not so, however, does the magistrate regard the matter. The railway official concerned is perfectly ready to assert that in getting into the railway carriage in the most public manner possible, with the certainty before him of being discovered, the accused was actuated by the foulest and most malignant motives; and that while in the other eyes would be a presumption of innocence is regarded by the magistrate as a manifestation of the impudence of guilt.—*Madras Mail.*

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of August :—

No. 006133 of anna	½ of Rs. 10	No. 218134 of anna	1 of Rs. 10
" 014868 of anna	½ of " 10	" 015341 of anna	1½ of " 10
" 087759 of anna	½ of " 10	" 015342 of anna	1½ of " 10
" 020865 of anna	1 of " 10	" 015758 of anna	1½ of " 10
" 073155 of anna	1 of " 10	" 015744 of annas	2 of " 10
" 073185 of anna	1 of " 10	" 0244 3 of annas	2 of " 10
" 134926 of anna	1 of " 10	" 024424 of annas	2 of " 10
" 144231 of anna	1 of " 10		

WE understand that the Bachelors' Ball at Poona is fixed for Friday, the 13th instant, and will take place at Flora Villa, on the road to the Bund.

THE home papers mention the death of the Rev. John Cooper, aged 81. He came to Bombay in 1823, along with the late Rev. Jas. Mitchell, in connection with the work of the Scottish Missionary Society, and returned in 1834. He had been at home 44 years.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, Rama Luckoo, a servant in the employ of Vikram Ludha, was convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing currency notes to the value of Rs. 150, the property of his master. He was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Hindoo named Gopal Urjoon was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of committing criminal breach of trust in respect of six silver the rings belonging to a woman. He was fined Rs. 30, or in default to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A coachman was on Saturday last fined Rs. 20 by Mr. W. Webb for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner.

ASSAULT.—Two Hindoos named Peerajee Danajee and Vishram Ragoo were each fined Rs. 20 by Mr. W. Webb on being adjudged guilty of assaulting Buran Ali Sumsoodeen.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—This case was decided by the Railway Magistrate on Thursday who found the accused Balkrishna, goods clerk at Sholapore, guilty of perjury. The sentence was a lenient one, six months' imprisonment.

PUNDIT GUTTOO LALAJEE.—This blind but most remarkable Bania has so won the esteem and good will of his caste people, that in order to mark their great sense of his erudite knowledge of their religious books and his wonderful memory, they have raised a subscription, which at present amounts to Rs. 15,000.

BOMBAY POLICE.—Mr Peter Goulden, the acting Superintendent of Police of the Mahim Division, retired on his full pension on the 5th instant, to which he was entitled after rendering 20 years' good and faithful service to the establishment of the Bombay Executive Police. During his long career he enjoyed, we learn, the unbroken confidence and esteem of his superiors. Mr. Inspector Price has been appointed in Mr. Goulden's place.

PARSEE CHARITIES.—It seems an established custom among Parsees to contribute sums of money towards the support of various charities for the maintenance of the poor, the lame, the blind, and the infirm, on the death of a near-to-do person. Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Bottlewalla died four days ago, and on the occasion of his funeral and other religious ceremonies, the sum of Rs. 7,715 was paid out of his estate in his name for the benefit of various charities founded by Parsees for the purposes above mentioned.

THE SURAT TRIAL is getting inexplicable. Every day some new feature is brought out to the amazement of the public. Witness after witness has retracted the statements made before the Magistrate on the plea that they were made at the instigation and in fear of the police. The belief is strong that there is a deal of gold-lace within the town and the way in which Mr. Lullobhoy, a pleader by profession and witness for the prosecution, has been shown up in his true colours, will not only confirm this belief, but it will be very hard for the public to believe in the justness of the conviction of the accused if they are to be convicted at all. The prosecution is growing simply audacious, and we appeal to the Government whether it is not time to withdraw from it.—*Native Opinion.*

Poona Herald—The *Indu Prakash* says that at the time of the last lunar eclipse the Honorable Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik got himself weighed with rupees. These amounted to 9,000, which he has set apart to be distributed among monicant Brahmins as alms. Now, did anybody ever dream that the Rao Sahib was capable of doing such an absurd act of superstition? From the education, learning, and good fame of the Hon'ble gentleman such persons may have formed some high notions of him; but they will now modify these notions when they learn that he spins in the eminent knowledge of law, his excellent and liberal education, and his prominence on the platform in taking the lead in political opposition to some unjust measures of Government, Mr. Mandlik is yet a man of the 15th century A.D. This superstition, which we are unwilling to call hypocrisy, has given him the distinction of singularity; while some of our educated men have by persevere ingly struggling to bring about social reforms Mr. Mandlik with his persistent orthodoxy has been counteracting many of their noble exertions. We do not mean to insinuate that Mr. Mandlik, in his fondness for praise, likes to base it on old people's opinions; we would gladly believe that he is most averse to it. But yet we cannot help remarking that, from whatever motives his continuous opposition to social and religious reforms among natives may proceed, the conduct of this educated native gentleman of high education (sic!) is calculated to do infinite mischief to the cause of social progress in India. If he were a man of less eminence we should have passed him by, but as the circumstances stand we are simply sorry for him.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 31st August 1878 was 31,809 maunds, and in money Rs. 2,874. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 31st Aug. 1878.		Week ending 1st Sept. 1877.		Increase.		Decrease.	
COTTON—								
Weight	Mds	1,504	Mds	1,311	Mds	193	...	
Amount.....	Rs.	1,139	Rs.	754	Rs.	385	...	
GRAIN—								
Weight	Mds	74,788	Mds	84,407	...		Mds	9,639
Amount.....	Rs.	23,370	Rs.	23,643	...		Rs.	273
JAGREE—								
Weight	Mds.	51	Mds.	102	...		Mds.	51
Amount.....	Rs.	16	Rs.	24	...		Rs.	8
JUGGU—								
Weight	Mds	609	...		Mds	609	...	
Amount.....	Rs.	1,618	...		Rs.	1,618	...	
MOOGUNLAND TWIST—								
Weight	Mds	2,151	Mds	1,614	Mds	537	...	
Amount.....	Rs.	1,744	Rs.	2,360	...		Rs.	616
SALT—								
Weight	Mds	1,972	Mds	6,207	...		Mds	4,235
Amount.....	Rs.	186	Rs.	2,608	...		Rs.	2,422
SEEDS—								
Weight	Mds	702	Mds	4,583	...		Mds.	3,881
Amount.....	Rs.	105	Rs.	1,126	...		Rs.	1,025
SUGAR—								
Weight	Mds	2,378	Mds	757	Mds.	1,621	...	
Amount.....	Rs.	1,344	Rs.	318	Rs.	1,026	...	
GENERAL GOODS—								
Weight	Mds	25,339	Mds	42,309	...		Mds	16,983
Amount.....	Rs.	8,074	Rs.	9,633	...		Rs.	1,559
TOTAL—								
Weight	Mds	1,09,474	Mds	1,41,283	...		Mds	31,809
Amount.....	Rs.	37,594	Rs.	40,468	...		Rs.	2,874

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE notice in the Liverpool papers an account of the annual meeting of this Company, showing results which are not only highly satisfactory to the shareholders, but also to the insuring public who deal with this Company. It seems that the total available funds now amount to the sum of £3,758,042-19-7 sterling, including Life and Annuity Funds of £2,246,802-4-7, and as these are invested in the safest securities procurable, a security is offered to insurers which is almost unprecedented; and as this success is chiefly due to the liberality and promptness with which claims are settled—it is a fact which no doubt the insuring public in India will appreciate. The shareholders benefit by good dividends; the £2 shares are selling freely at £20 to £22, and policy-holders benefit likewise by additions made out of profits, some policies issued for £2,000 being now worth over £3,000.

BILLIARDS.

ON Saturday evening three games were played, beside the exhibition of fancy strokes, by Mr. Herbert Roberts; viz :—a 500 up-game at billiards, between Mr. John Roberts and Mr. Shorter; the best of five games at pyramids, between the same players; and a cannon game, 50 up, between Mr. Shorter and Mr. Herbert Roberts. In the first game, Shorter, who received 125 to start with, was beaten by 200 points in addition, he only scoring 176, while the Champion ran up the 500. The largest break (90) was made by the winner. Shorter, who received one ball each game at pyramids, won three out of the five, playing a very fine game all through. In the cannon game, hand *versus* cue, the hand stroke player conceded 20 cannons out of 50, passed his opponent when he had added 15 to the 20 allowed him, and won with ease. The fancy strokes were again much applauded.

THE LATE REV. DR. WILSON.

MR. B. M. MALABARI, who enjoys the repute of being "the first Parsee poet," published some time ago a volume of English poems entitled "The Indian Muse in English Garb." The work was highly spoken of by the late Dr. Wilson, and also by the Hon. Messrs. Gibbs and West, Messrs. Woodburn, North, Kirkham, and others; it has also met, we learn, with a warm reception from some of the most distinguished literary men in England, amongst whom are named the Poet-Laureate, Professor Max Muller, Dr. Carpenter, and Mr. Eedlie Carpenter. The Duke of Argyll, Lord Northbrook, Lord Beaconsfield, and others have sent the author letters of congratulation, and he has besides received flattering acknowledgments from the Queen and other Royal personages. The verses exhibit great taste, and the diction is melodious and musical.

Mr Malabari's third production in verse is in Guzerati, and is a sort of *In Memoriam*, entitled "Wilson—Virah." In it the author attempts to embalm in harmonious verse the memory of some of the most special incidents in the career of the late Dr. Wilson. It opens with a pathetic lament of "Saraswati," and its interest is throughout sustained with great power. Under the heading "Satishiromani" the author has limned the accomplished Scotch wife, Margaret Wilson. He then tenderly touches the period of Dr. Wilson's marriage, and recounts the united efforts of Dr. and Mrs. Wilson for the good of the people. Much of what follows is taken up by a spirited description of Dr. Wilson's services to Bombay, his visit to Scotland, his return, illness, and death. Then follows a series of eulogistic verses devoted to the enumeration of Dr. Wilson's erudition and personal merits. Altogether, "Wilson Virah" is a remarkable work of its kind, and we hope that the setting forth of this great man's life in a captivating form and in the author's own vernacular may not be lost upon all who may read it.

THE WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE SHOOTING AT POONA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 7.

THERE can be no doubt that the Western India Rifle Association, particularly of the year 1878, has proved of great benefit to the great body of Volunteers both in your city and here, although they may not win any prizes. It may now be considered as a full-grown Association, with a vigorous operation with very high patrons, and influential members on the managing committee, but still, like all other Clubs and associations, it has its faint lines of discontent, which, however, let us hope will soon be obliterated. Lord Elcho once complained that the public at large who do not practice rifle-shooting care little to look at it. I am afraid this is but too true. I am surprised that in Poona—a large military station—greater interest in the shooting has not been shown, but perhaps this is not to be wondered at, as any interest taken in rifle shooting by the public must depend entirely upon how far it can be rendered intelligible to them. It has also been said that the public did not come to the butts in greater numbers to view the shooting, is owing to the simple fact that they were apparently neither invited nor expected by the promoters of the meetings. However, I am not disposed to preach or find fault, as the Western India Rifle Association is one which deserves, and it is to be hoped will receive, an energetic response from all classes. The competition in rifle shooting yesterday and

(Mr. Gill) may have seen me in court during their examination, but I came here as I do daily on other business. I did not know that meetings were held at Goolabdas's house. I cannot say although I live so near Goolabdas's house how it was that I did not hear of those meetings.

Cross-examined by Mr. Peroshaw—I know one Pranjeevundass Sookaria. I went to his house with Motilal. He (Motilal) went up into the veranda, and I walked away. It was about 7 p.m. about a fortnight ago. I have heard of a witness named Motiram Jumnadas being called, but I cannot say whether we went to Pranjeevundass' house on the evening previous to Motiram's examination. We passed Naghin Dyabhoy's house, which is near Pranjeevun's house. I did not pass with Motilal by Vajoo Kirparam's house. The day after I passed those houses with Motilal, he (Motilal) may have been sitting in my veranda. Vajoo Kirparam was passing by my house, when I called him in Motilal's presence. I had heard a report to the effect that I was accused of taking Motilal to Pranjeevundass's house that evening; and I therefore called Vajoo and asked him about the report. I did not tell Vajoo that if he did not assist this prosecution, Motilal would ruin him. I know Allybhoy Mahomed Hashum. I have not been his vakil. I know many Borahs as my clients.

Re-examined by Mr. Branson—I have given evidence for Goolabdas in his sister's case and have assisted him in other matters. I was his vakil in the prosecution against him on a charge of an attempt to murder, and worked for him five months without any fees, because he is my relation. I don't know why Motilal went to the house of Pranjeevundass.

To the Judge—I don't know why people should have threatened to beat me on account of the report that I had taken Motilal to Pranjeevun's house. I was afraid of the people of my own quarter beating me although I have no enemies among them.

Mr. William Harry White, assistant engineer in the Public Works Department in charge of the Tapteo bridge, was then examined by Mr. Branson as to the occurrences of the 5th April last, the day of the riots. Mr. White's evidence was to the same effect as that given by him in the riot cases which were specially reported in our columns in April and May last.

Mr. Jehangirsha Ardaseir, inspector of police, gave evidence to the same effect as was given by him in the riot cases.

Cross-examined by Mr. Peroshaw—On the 2nd or 3rd April, I was acting city inspector in Surat, having taken charge from Mr. Heerjeebhoy who was sick. After ten or twelve days, I made over charge again to Mr. Heerjeebhoy. At that time Mr. Motilal was city inspector on special duty in connection with, I think, Bulsar. I went out about that time once or twice with Mr. C. M. Thatte on business connected with the licence tax. That was certainly before April. All the people seemed to be fired, probably of the taxes that had been imposed. Mr. Thatte said to the people why don't you open your doors, why dont you pay the taxes?" People said "whence are we to pay?" I never told Mr. Scannell "Sir, Motilal is ruining the reputation of the police."

To the Judge—I never told Mr. Scannell that Motilal was not behaving properly, or that he was getting up false evidence.

To Mr. Peroshaw—One day I saw Muncharam making a speech near the well near the castle. Muncharam and Kikabhoy were addressing people, I think, to the effect that they should open their shops. I did not pay any attention to all that they said.

Mr. Gill said he understood that the two men his Honour had sent for were waiting.

Syed Mahomed Syed Bachoo was then called.

The Judge—State all that you know.

Witness—On Sunday, Motilal Inspector and Lulloobhoy came to the bungalow and asked me to open it. I did open it. They went upstairs and I went to my work. I don't know what other persons came. The next day, Monday, the same two persons came again. I don't know if any other persons came. After they went, I closed the bungalow. I refer to Siamwalla Borah's bungalow. I am kept as his servant. I know nothing more.

To the Judge—I opened the bungalow and closed it on both occasions. On the Sunday, after opening the bungalow I went to the bazar. On my return, I found there were people upstairs. I did not go upstairs. On the Monday, as I was in fever, I opened the bungalow and laid down again. I did not mention the matter to anybody up to this day. They brought a written permission from my master for the use of the bungalow for a month. They brought the note two or three days after the Amaas-day. A sepoy brought me a summons to-day. I did not know what evidence I was summoned to give. I live in the bungalow where there is a cookroom.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—Motilal and Lulloobhoy had a feast at the bungalow on the Monday. I did not go upstairs. There was a noise of many people talking which I heard. I am ready to be sworn on the Koran. Even if I was sworn on the Koran, I could not say anything more about this case.

Goolam Hoosein Abdool Ally was called.

The Judge—What do you know about this case? State all that you know.

Witness—Soolemanjee came to me to ask for permision on behalf of Motilal.

The Judge said he did not think the witness was taken by surprise; and therefore he saw no use in examining him further.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—I have read about this case in the newspapers, and I have read of Motilal's connection with the case. On the second or third day of the Shravan month, Soolemanjee applied for permission for the use of my bungalow for a month on behalf of Motilal. I gave an oral order to my servant to open the bungalow for the use of Motilal. I was a client of Lulloobhoy vakil. He did not ask permission this year for the use of the bungalow.

At this stage of the proceedings, the court adjourned until Friday, the 6th instant.

THE VANISHING RUPEE.

(Madras Times.)

The loud grumbling which was so common not long since regarding the vanishing rupee, and the loud lamentations at the familiar florin-like coin being worth only one shilling and eight-pence, have subsided, and nowhere are complaints to be observed of this unpleasant state of things. But it is not right to infer that, because the voice of complaining is hushed in Indian journals, content has taken the place of discontent. It is far otherwise, and the voice not loud but deep everyone who purchases "Europe" goods or has to remit money to England, is in a state of chronic dissatisfaction. "Why don't you draw attention to he terrible state of exchange, and the fact that there are no signs of improvement?" is a question that has been addressed to us again and again during the past two months by a leading man of business in Madras. Our reply has been, "What is the use of lamenting over what can't be altered? Indicate some means by which the rupee shall be prevented from gradually fading from our sight, leaving us but a memory of the coin, and we will gladly draw attention to it. But why wish us to increase the volume of lamentation to no purpose?" Notwithstanding our disinclination to touch the currency question until we had some feasible scheme to introduce or to comment upon, we find ourselves handling the depreciated coin. Sir George Campbell is to blame for this. He has introduced the subject to the House of Commons, and as it concerns us very closely we cannot pass by on the other side and neglect altogether to notice the matter.

The possessor of rupees with a disposition to fade from the sight, will ask, "What remedy is proposed?" We can only answer, "There is no remedy save time and the inevitable law of supply and demand." Sir George Campbell's proposal is futile. Mr. Cave highed up a dreary financial debate with a pleasing image when he said, "The hon. member proposed to issue an international silver coin which should circulate all over the world, fly out like the dove from the ark and never come back, which, when not wanted in one country as a medium of exchange, should not be melted down, but escape to another country where it was wanted. There had been many international conferences on this subject." No real good, however, came of them, one reason being that it would be extremely difficult to secure the equal purity of all coins. He understood, indeed, that a difficulty of this kind had occurred in consequence of the late Pope issuing francs of the same nominal value and appearance but of less intrinsic value, than the franc of the Latin Union." As a matter of fact the whole subject is hedged round with difficulties, and the course most to be avoided, the evil of greatest magnitude, is a double standard. In the reign of James I. there was a double standard in England and at one time gold rose in value and disappeared. Proclamations were made from time to time fixing the value in order to prevent this result. Later in the same reign gold was overvalued and silver disappeared in its turn, to the much greater inconvenience of the country. Mr. Cave's opinion was that the Government of the country should, for obvious reasons, retain control over the currency of the country; that there could not be absolute free-trade in currency, but that Government should confine itself, speaking generally, to the prevention of fraud and forgery; and that any attempt by ingenious contrivances to interfere with the ordinary operations of trade and with the laws of supply and demand, or to deal artificially and arbitrarily with matters of finance was sure sooner or later to end in error and disaster. Other financial authorities have come to the same conclusion. The Silver Commission of last year reported in this sense. The authority of the *Economist* is on that side. The practice of the Government of India accords with the theories of the financiers. Many parts of India are still without silver—Sir George Balfour thinks this "most discreditable" to the Government,—they will surely progress; an outlet will be found there; while business, it is hoped, will soon be improved, and a balance of trade, imports and export, will lead to an improvement in exchange. We must wait upon these things. The currency market cannot be forced. No remedy seems at hand, and all that we can do is to use more prudently our one-and-eightpenny rupee than we did the two-and-twopenny coin. Patience must take the place of passion: what can't be cured must be endured. A lame conclusion to come too, perhaps, but so far as we can see, the only one.

The Melbourne public has been rushing tremendously after a production of Uncle Tom's Cabin at the Prince's Theatre, and it has run over fifty nights. It is announced as "a great moral and religious" drama, but some think it rather profane, inasmuch as jubilee hymns are introduced by a body of real negroes, the Georgian Minstrels. Little Eve, dying on the stage, advises the weeping bystanders to "look to Jesus," the first time I ever heard that name mentioned in a theatre. When Tom dies, the chorus sing "Nearer, my God, to thee, &c." As a contrast to this we are promised the grand Paradise Lost spectacle, from San Francisco, being a dramatisation of Milton, and the early chapters of Genesis, introducing Adam, Eve, Satan, Raphael, and numerous other personages. This has had a successful run throughout America. We are getting back to the old miracle plays.—*Melbourne Letter.*

Strange motive for murder.—A very curious case of murder came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Kernan and Mr. Justice Muttusami Aiyer at the sitting of the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction on Wednesday last, the particulars of which are briefly as follows. The appellant, a man named K. Parasara, had been tried by the Session Judge of Vizagapatam for the murder of his daughter, a child about ten or twelve years of age, and had at first denied all knowledge as to what had become of her. On being further pressed, however, the man confessed to having taken the girl out into the woods and there made away with her by strangulation, taking certain witnesses to the spot and showing them the corpse. The peculiarity of the case, however, consists in the motive for the crime, which, as would appear from the father's confession, he was induced to commit in consequence of the child being such a victim to kleptomania that there was no preventing her from stealing food from the neighbours' houses, whether they were persons belonging to the same caste or not. The father himself was in danger of being turned out of his caste owing to the depredations committed by the child, and he had once before attempted to get rid of her by deserting her, but she had come back to him. Having been again caught stealing food the father seems to have lost all patience with her and taken her out into the woods, perhaps merely with the intention at first of abandoning her, and then put an end to her life. He was found guilty on the charge of murder and sentenced to be hanged, but on the case coming up before the High Court for confirmation of that sentence, the Judges were of opinion that under the circumstances they might fitly commute it to one of transportation for life.

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CONTENTS.

Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Daks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Shahabad to Secunderabad and back.
Dhond to Munmar and back.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wudwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. R.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
Mokoh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
Nuihattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore.
Lahore to Moultan and back.
Lahore to Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
Scinde State Railway.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Moradabad to Bareilly and Beypore.
Beypore to Mangalore, Neilgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Anaikari Chatram and back.
Madras to Porto Novo and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Arconum to Conjeverum and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Gualundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kooshtseand back.
Goalundo to Chitpuranad back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Kurrachee to Kotree and back.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarin Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General S. N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Punjab Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Route to Cashmir.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Horse Carriage Hire Association,
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(Madras Athenæum.)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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Extract from the *Times of India* for 20th July, 1874.

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Extract from the *Bombay Gazette* of 15th April, 1875.

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THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR.

Fitted with 6 shelves, and stone-ware lining ..... Rs. 160 0
Railway Ice Box specially constructed for Railway Travelling .....Rs. 20 to Rs. 25. | Ice Pitchers .....Rs. 50 to Rs. 100
Ice Pail, Ice Tongs, and Ice Hammers.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN.

TABLE EPERGNE OR CENTRE-PIECE FOR PERFUMED WATER.
In rich Electro-silvered Ware, with handsomely cut glass dishes Rs. 200.

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S. ROSE & CO., SOLE APPOINTED BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE BRITANNIA LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
NOW INTRODUCED INTO INDIA FOR THE FIRST TIME.

The following Fittings and Tools accompany each Machine, and are all included in the first cost:—Hammer, Quilting Gauge, Tucking Gauge, 4 Bobbins, one dozen assorted Needles, Thread Hook, Needle Wrench, Oil Can, Turn-screw, Patent Brass, Book of Instructions, and a Needle Setter.

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The Latest and Best Machines in the Market. With recent registered improvements not possessed by any other Machine.
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The most compact and perfect Machine ever introduced. Can be worked by hand or foot at pleasure. Cash Price 75

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Designed to meet the demand for a plain serviceable Machine at a low Price 75
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On Ornamental Bronzed Stand and Polished Table. Cash Price 100
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HAVE great pleasure in announcing the arrival (ex P. & O. Steamer SURAT) of a well selected and perfectly NEW STOCK of French Shirtings, Oxford Ditto, and Wove Flannels. In this Department we can guarantee ease, comfort, and a perfect and elegant fit.

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		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine strong all Long cloth Shirts	Six for...	22 8	25 0
Best Long cloth fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	,, ...	28 0	32 0
Do. with Collars attached	,, ...	31 0	35 0
Our very best quality	,, ...	31 0	35 0
Do. with Collars attached	,, ...	34 0	38 0
Printed Manchester Cambric, Collars on	,, ...	22 8	25 0
Best Printed French Cambric, do.	,, ...	30 0	34 0
The Genuine Oxford Cloth, do.	,, ...	36 0	40 0
The Best Wool Flannel Shirts	Each ...	9 0	10 0
	Six for ...	52 0	58 0
Best Silk and Wool Shirts	Each ...	9 0	10 0
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Spun Silk Shirts	Each ...	12 0	14 0
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"HER MAJESTY'S HONOURABLE BOARD OF CUSTOMS having ANALYSED Messrs. J. F. ALLEN and CO.'S AMERICAN 'RICHMOND GEM,' and other BRANDS of CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS, Pronounce them PURE and UNADULTERATED."—*Vide London Press.*

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Hence they can be smoked without fear of heartburn, dizziness in the head, or blistering the tongue. These Tobaccos are entirely free from stems, dust, flavouring, or adulteration of any kind, and are unequalled and renowned for their perfect purity, delicate aroma, and rare fragrance.

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THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs. a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7 0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8 0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8 0
Ditto Round Crown	8 0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8 0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8 0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8 0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7 8
Drab Soft High Crown	8 0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8 0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5 8
Drab Shell Hats	10 0
Black Silk Dress	13 8

HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20 0
The New Spike for Infantry	7 0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10 0
Gilt Chin Chains	6 0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13 0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13 0
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13 0
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18 0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10 0
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